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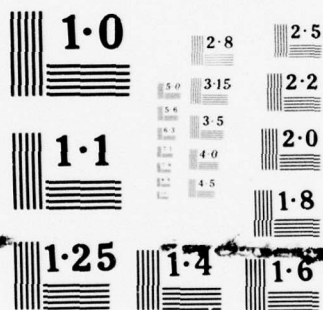
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Processing EMP-Related Flash-X-Ray Test Data
with the TRANS2 Computer Program

November 1977

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Tactical Environment Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (TEMSEP) is jointly funded by the Army and the Defense Nuclear Agency and is directed toward vulnerability assessments and hardening of tactical military equipment for tactical nuclear threats. TEMSEP complements the Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (MSEP), which is also directed toward vulnerability assessments and hardening of equipment for nuclear threats. Unlike TEMSEP, however, MSEP is directed towards strategic, rather than tactical, nuclear threats.

In the absence of threat-relatable simulation of source-region EMP environments, meaningful assessments of source-region EMP vulnerabilities of tactical equipment are feasible only through theoretical and controlled experimental evaluations of dominant source-region coupling mechanisms. The experimental evaluations are being performed at flash x-ray facilities, such as AURORA and HIFX (the High-Intensity Flash X-Ray), both at Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL). These facilities are being used as partial simulation tools and as tools for validating theory.

During the experiments at AURORA and HIFX, parameters such as coupled currents, magnetic fields, and Compton currents are measured with sensors such as current probes, Moebius loops, and Rogowski coils. Typically, the sensors are part of a sensor-cable-balun system such as the one shown in the block diagram of figure 1.

Because it is less noisy in a radiation environment than most other cables, twinax cable is normally used to transmit the sensor output from the test cell into the data room. Unfortunately, twinax cable is relatively lossy, and the signal loss is frequency dependent. When twinax cable is used, a balun is needed to match the $78\text{-}\Omega$ impedance of this cable to the $50\text{-}\Omega$ impedance of the cable used in the data room.

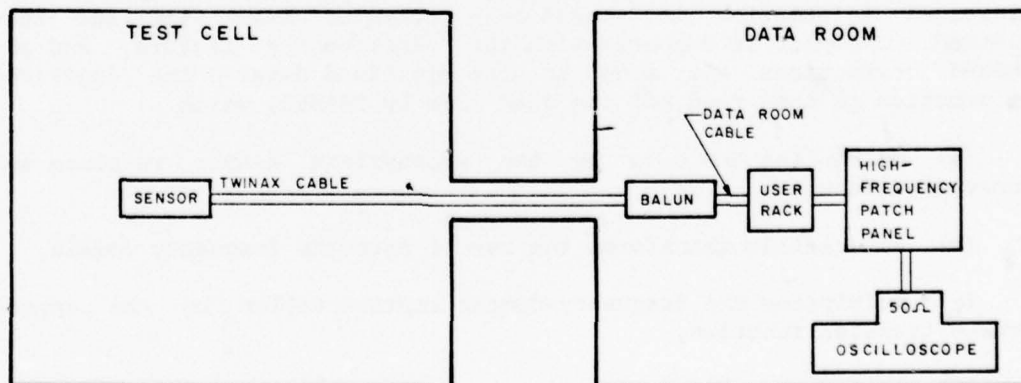


Figure 1. Block diagram of measuring system used at AURORA.

Each sensor exhibits a particular response to a given signal, and this response is degraded by the cables and balun through which the signal passes. Thus, the voltages measured by the oscilloscopes in the data room represent the response of the sensor-cable-balun system to a particular phenomenon occurring in the test cell, and these voltages must be somehow "transformed" into the parameter being measured.

The response of the sensor-cable-balun system to input signals can be measured with a network analyzer. This response, represented by the transfer function measured by the network analyzer, provides the amplitude of the output voltage and the phase difference between this voltage and the input signal for an input signal of unit amplitude over a wide range of frequencies. If a current probe is used to measure it, the transfer function is actually the admittance of the measuring system, and the input signal can be found from the relationship

$$I(\omega) = Y(\omega)V(\omega)$$

where I is the input current, Y is the admittance (transfer function) of the measuring system, V is the measured voltage, and ω is the angular frequency.

The computer program TRANS2 uses this transfer function information to transform oscilloscope voltage measurements into the parameters being measured, even if they are not simply currents.

2. DATA-PROCESSING PROCEDURE

The data-processing procedure which is used to accomplish this transformation is this: The oscilloscope pictures are digitized to provide information which can be manipulated by a digital computer. The digitized information is stored on a computer disk file and then plotted. The plot is compared with the oscilloscope picture, and any needed corrections are made to the digitized data. The digitized information is then read off the disk file by TRANS2, which

(a) multiplies the data by the appropriate sensor response and conversion factors,

(b) numerically transforms the result into the frequency domain,

(c) multiplies the frequency-domain representation by the appropriate transfer function,

(d) transforms this information back into the time domain,

(e) integrates the result, if necessary, and

(f) plots the resultant information.

The plotted information represents the time histories of the actual fields, currents, etc., occurring at the sensor locations during the AURORA or HIFX tests, and not merely the measured voltages. These plots can then be compared with theoretical predictions of test results.

3. PROGRAM DFILE

A listing of the program DFILE, which is used to put the digitized data onto a computer disk file, is presented in appendix A. Figure 2 shows a sample deck needed to run the program.

```
//JFD1ADF1 JOB (HK3020),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=(2,1)
//STEP1 EXEC TRANS,NAME='&&DATA'
//SYSIN DD *
&OUTPUT &END
      data set #1
      .
      .
      .
      data set #n
(7/8/9) CARD
/*
//STEP1 EXEC ANAFORT,OUT=X
//SYSIN DD *

      source deck

/*
//GO.FT12F001 DD DSN=*.STEP1.STP.FT12F001,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),
// DCB=(RECFM=VS)
//GO.FT14F001 DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG),VOL=SER=USER02,
// UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(2,2)),
// DSN=HK3020.CR362022
//
```

Figure 2. Sample deck for DFILE.

3.1 Description of DFILE

The procedure TRANS,* which transforms the digitizer output into usable data, is executed and the data are written to logical unit No. 12. DFILE calls the subroutine READIT, which reads the data from logical unit No. 12. The subroutine CSTOUT, contained in the ANAPAC¹ library and attached by the ANAFORT* procedure, is then called. CSTOUT checks the time ordering of the independent array and casts out those points not in an ascending time order.

DFILE converts the data to double precision to increase the accuracy of the data-processing effort and calls WRITED, which writes the double-precision data to logical unit No. 14 so that it can be cataloged during the GO step. Finally, DFILE prints the double-precision data.

3.2 DFILE Sample Deck

A few comments concerning the sample deck shown in figure 2 are now appropriate. The namelist entitled "OUTPUT" contains two logical variables, LIST and PLOT, which are input to TRANS.* A value of TRUE for either LIST or PLOT turns on either the printing or the plotting of the data sets, respectively. This printing or plotting is performed by TRANS and occurs before CSTOUT corrects the time ordering. Second, the last card in each data set must be a (7/8/9) card, and there must be an extra (7/8/9) card after the last data set. Finally, the name of the data file cataloged by DFILE is given by the DSN parameter on the last executable card.

4. PROGRAM TRANS2

After the digitized data are placed on file and verified to be correct, TRANS2 must be run to transform the data into the measured fields, currents, etc. TRANS2 is currently maintained as an UPDTE² file so that temporary changes in the program can be readily made. A sample deck needed to create an UPDTE² file containing TRANS2 is shown in figure 3. A listing of TRANS2 is presented in appendix B. Definitions of the input parameters for TRANS2 are presented in section 4.1, followed by a description of how the program works and, finally, by a discussion of the sample deck needed to run TRANS2 (sect. 4.3).

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

²IBM OS/VS Utilities Manual, GC35-0005-4 (September 1976).

*From recommendations by Egon Marx and Thomas V. Noon, Harry Diamond Laboratories (1976).

```

//JFDICTR2  JOB   (HK3020),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=C
//          EXEC  PGM=IEBUPDTE,PARM=NEW
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT2   DD   UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),VOL=SER=USER02,
//          DSNAME=HK3020.TRANS2,SPACE=(TRK,(25,2)),
//          DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=4080)
//SYSIN     DD  *
./ ADD LIST=ALL
./ NUMBER NEW1=1000,INCR=1000

          source deck
./ ENDUP
/*
//

```

Figure 3. Sample deck to create UPDTE file for TRANS2.

4.1 Input Parameters for TRANS2

Card No. 1: FORMAT (2I10)

NDSETS Number of data sets to be processed.

ISAME If equal to one, the input parameters for the first data set are used for all the data sets; otherwise, input parameters must be provided for each data set.

Card No. 2: FORMAT (7I10)

NOFF Number of data points removed from the front of the pulse.

NOFFR Number of data points removed from the rear of the pulse.

INVERT If equal to one, the pulse is inverted; otherwise, not.

IZERO If equal to one, the amplitudes of the first and last data points are set equal to zero; otherwise, not.

IPLLOT If equal to one, the input digitized data are plotted after any necessary time shift is made; otherwise, not.

IFILE If equal to one, the processed data are written to logical unit No. 9 so that they can be cataloged as a disk file; otherwise, not.

ISENSR Denotes the type of sensor used to produce the data:

- 1 = Current probe used to measure current on truncated cylinder banjo.³
- 2 = Current probe used to measure current on single wire.
- 3 = Current probe (Rogowski coil) used to measure Compton current.
- 4 = Moebius loop.
- 5 = Current probe on pie pan.³
- 6 = One-turn Rogowski coil.

Card No. 3: FORMAT (2I10)

IPLTC If equal to one, coupled-current output from SAPSC⁴ is plotted on the same graph as the processed data; otherwise, not. Set equal to one only if ISENSR=1.

NCUR If equal to one, SAPSC output is plotted for the first measurement position; otherwise, for the second measurement position. Set equal to one only if ISENSR=1.

Card No. 4: FORMAT (I10, E10.3, I10)

NSTAR Number of frequency and time points used by the fast Fourier transform (FFT) (must be a multiple of two).

FMAX Maximum frequency used by the FFT.

KPLOT If equal to one, frequency-domain results are plotted; otherwise, not.

Card No. 5: FORMAT (3I10)

NTRANS Number of transfer function amplitude points (25 or less).

³John F. W. Dietz, Daniel J. Spohn, and George Merkel, Status of the Tactical Environment Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (TEMSEP), Harry Diamond Laboratories TM-77-23 (September 1977).

⁴E. R. Parkinson, SAPSC: A Two-Dimensional Close-in EMP Coupling Analysis Code, Science Applications Inc. SAI-75-506-AQ (October 1975).

JPLOT If equal to one, the transfer function amplitude and phase (if used) are plotted; otherwise, not.

IPHASE If equal to one, phase is included in the transfer function; if not, amplitude only.

Card No. 6: FORMAT (4(2E10.3)); (one to seven cards)

FTRANS(I) Frequency (Hz) at which transfer function amplitude value is given.

ATRANS(I) Amplitude value (amps/volt) of measured transfer function.

Card No. 7: FORMAT (I10, E10.3) (used only if IPHASE=1)

NPHASE Number of transfer function frequency points (25 or fewer).

TRETRD Amount of time (seconds) by which the input pulse must be retarded if the transfer function includes phase.

Card No. 8: FORMAT (4(2E10.3)) (one to seven cards) (used only if IPHASE=1)

FPHASE(I) Frequency (Hz) at which transfer function phase value is given.

PHASE(I) Phase value (degrees) of measured transfer function.

4.2 Description of TRANS2

TRANS2 was originally written to operate on a CDC 6600 computer and then converted to run on an IBM 370-series computer. Because of the short word length of the IBM computer, it was felt that the precision of the variables and functions within the program should be increased. To avoid the necessity of making a substantial number of changes to the program, the AUTODBL(DBL) option, which automatically doubles the precision of all real and complex variables and library functions, is used. So that the precision of the plot label variables is not doubled, these variables are declared to be integers.

After the plot labels are defined, a number of arrays are equivalenced to reduce storage. If the dimensions of any of these arrays are changed, or the positions of the arrays within the program are changed, the EQUIVALENCE statements must be altered to reflect these changes.

The first data card, containing NDSETS and ISAME, is then read. NDSETS is the number of data sets on file which are to be processed, and the remainder of TRANS2 consists of a DO loop that is executed NDSETS times, once for each data set.

The first statement inside the loop calls subroutine READTP, which reads the time (T) and amplitude (FT) data pairs from logical unit No. 8. If the number of data pairs (NPTS) exceeds 300, the program is terminated because the dimensions of T and FT would be exceeded. Next, the input parameters are read and printed, unless ISAME=1 and other than the first data set is being processed.

NOFFR data points are then removed from the rear of the pulse. This feature is useful if the oscilloscope picture is accidentally digitized beyond the region of interest. The pulse is inverted, if desired, and NOFF extraneous points are removed from the front of the pulse.

If phase is included in the transfer function, the digitized pulse is now retarded by TRETRD seconds. Since it takes a finite amount of time for the sensor to respond to the input signal and for the sensor output to pass through the cables and the balun before it reaches the oscilloscope, the time frame at the oscilloscope is retarded from the time frame at the sensor. Because use of the phase relationship between the sensor input and the cable output would advance the output forward into the sensor time frame, the digitized pulse must be retarded so that it is not advanced into negative time.

The amount of retardation needed for a sensor-cable-balun system can be measured approximately by sending a pulse through the system. Unfortunately, the amount of retardation depends to some extent upon the frequency content of the pulse. Because of this dependence, it may be necessary to make a preliminary run of TRANS2, with TRETRD slightly larger than the expected value. After the processed pulse is examined to determine at what time it actually starts, TRETRD can be adjusted accordingly, and TRANS2 can be run again with the correct value of TRETRD.

Next, the amplitudes of the first and last digitized points are set equal to zero, if desired, and the retarded data are plotted with the DRAW4 plotting routine,¹ if desired.

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

The digitized data are then multiplied by sensor response functions which are not included in the transfer function. The following list describes the response functions presently being used.

(1) The current probe output is multiplied by the number of resistors (20) in the banjo to provide the total coupled current.

(2) The current probe output is simply multiplied by 1, since the total current is measured by the probe.

(3) The current probe output is divided by the effective area of the coil to provide the Compton current density. At present, an effective coil diameter of 1.875 in. (4.76 cm) has been assumed for the current probe with a center opening of 1.625 in. (4.13 cm).

(4) Because the transfer function of the Moebius loop-cable-balun system cannot be measured directly, the Moebius loop is replaced by a current probe to make the transfer function measurement. If this transfer function is multiplied by the impedance of the current probe, the result is the transfer function of the cable-balun system. Multiplying this result by the sensor response of the Moebius loop ($1 \text{ weber/m}^2\text{s})/(1.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V})$ then provides the value of B-dot. At present, the impedance of the current probe is assumed to be simply 2.4Ω , although it is actually a function of frequency.

(5) The current probe output is simply multiplied by 1, since the total current is measured by the probe.

(6) If the transfer function is measured with a current probe, the output of the one-turn Rogowski coil must be multiplied by the impedance (2.4Ω) of the current probe. The output of the one-turn Rogowski coil must then be multiplied by the sensor response of $1. \times 10^{-7}/\text{volume}$ to provide the Compton current density. The volume presently being used is $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$.

Next, the frequency spacing, DF, and the time spacing, DT, are calculated. The frequency spacing is the interval between data points after the data are transformed into the frequency domain, and the time spacing is the interval between the data points after the data are transformed back into the time domain.

The data are then linearly interpolated with CLINTD,¹ which also extends the data array to fulfill the requirement that the maximum time value, TMAX, equals $1/DF$. The number of equispaced time points

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

extending across the range of the original data, NTP, is then found so that the proper time interval of the processed data can be plotted later. The equispaced data are then transformed into the frequency domain by FFTD, which is a double-precision version of FFT.¹

The transfer function amplitude and phase information is available at only a limited number of frequencies. To provide transfer function information at all the frequency values used by FFT, a cubic spline fit to the data is performed. Initially, the spline coefficients are calculated by the subroutine SPLICO, which uses the technique discussed by Pennington.⁵ The coefficients for the amplitude and the phase values of the transfer function are stored in the arrays COEF and COEP, respectively.

Various initializations are performed, and DO loop 30 is then executed to multiply the frequency-domain representation of the data by the transfer function. Since half aliasing¹ is used by the Fourier transform, only the first half of the data array plus one point (NS21 points) is multiplied by the transfer function.

If the frequency value is outside the range of the spline fit to the transfer function amplitude or phase information, the subroutine ENDFIT is called. During the first execution of ENDFIT for any particular fit (KFIT=1), fit coefficients are calculated, and a calculation of the appropriate transfer function value is made. During subsequent executions, these coefficients are not calculated again, but a calculation of the transfer function is made. The following four fits are presently being used:

(1) The transfer function amplitude value is set equal to 1000 if the frequency is below that of the spline fit information. It has been assumed that the user will supply transfer function amplitude information for at least one frequency point below the second frequency value (equal to the frequency spacing $1 \times DF$) used by FFT, so that the only low-frequency value for which an amplitude value is needed is 0 Hz. It was felt that some large value, such as 1000, was appropriate for the 0-Hz frequency point, since the balun should not transmit dc signals.

(2) A decreasing exponential is fit to the high-frequency end of the transfer function amplitude information. Since the Tektronix 556 oscilloscopes used at AURORA have a high-frequency 3-dB cutoff at 50 MHz, it was felt that any energy present in the digitized data at

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

⁵Ralph H. Pennington, *Introductory Computer Methods and Numerical Analysis* (2nd ed.), MacMillan, Inc. (1970).

frequencies much beyond 50 MHz is probably due to the process of digitizing the data and should be filtered out. Therefore, it is suggested that the last value of the measured transfer function which the user provides to TRANS2 be at a frequency of 50 MHz. ENDFIT will then exponentially decrease the value of the transfer function amplitude until it reaches 0 at 100 MHz. Due to sampling theorem considerations,⁶ the value of FMAX should always be at least twice the value of the frequency at which the transfer function amplitude drops to 0.

(3) The transfer function phase is set equal to 180 deg if the frequency is below that of the spline fit information. Again, it has been assumed that the user will supply at least one transfer function value below a frequency equal to $1 \times DF$. Examination of the output of the network analyzer indicates that a value of 180 deg at 0 Hz is reasonable.

(4) The transfer function phase is fit to a straight line passing through the last two points if the frequency is above that of the spline fit information. Examination of the output of the network analyzer indicates that this fit is reasonable.

If the frequency value is within the range of the transfer function information provided by the user, the subroutine SPLINE is called to calculate the proper value of the transfer function using the coefficients calculated by SPLICO. The equations used are presented in Pennington's book,⁵ but the search technique is not the same as that presented by Pennington. The frequency at which the transfer function is needed is compared with increasing values of the frequency intervals of the cubic splines until the proper frequency interval is found. The transfer function is calculated using the spline coefficients for the proper interval, and a pointer (KSTART) is used to "remember" this interval. During the following call of SPLINE, the search begins with the interval designated by KSTART, rather than with the first interval. KSTART is updated and, during each subsequent call of SPLINE, the first interval used during the search is the interval used for the SPLINE fit during the last call. This process works because the values of the frequency increase with each call of SPLINE.

After the correct values of the transfer function amplitude and phase values are calculated, the frequency-domain representation is multiplied by the transfer function, given by

⁵Ralph H. Pennington, *Introductory Computer Methods and Numerical Analysis* (2nd ed.), MacMillan, Inc. (1970).

⁶George R. Cooper, and Clare D. McGillem, *Methods of Signal and System Analysis*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc. (1967).

$$TF = Ae^{-j\theta}$$

where A is the amplitude (in amps/volt) and θ is the phase (in radians) of the transfer function.

Before the end of DO loop 30, various arrays are filled for plotting. FPLT contains the frequency points, AMPPLT contains values of the transfer function amplitude, PHIPLT contains values of the transfer function phase (in degrees), and FAMP contains the frequency-domain representation of the processed data.

If the user wishes, the transfer function amplitude and phase values and the frequency-domain results are then plotted as a function of frequency. If ISAME=1, the transfer function is plotted only once.

Next, FFTAD, a double-precision version of FFTA,¹ is called to transform the frequency-domain results into the time domain. Because an inverse FFT can cause an overall amplitude shift, the amplitude at the first time point (FTT1) is subtracted from all the other values of the processed data.

The processed data are then plotted. If ISENSR=1 and IPLTC=1, coupled current predictions made by the computer program SAPSC⁴ are plotted on the same graph as the processed data. This SAPSC information is read from logical unit No. 10. Since the plot array (CURRNT) is equivalenced to the first SAPSC coupled-current array (CURNT1), the current predicted for measurement position 1 is used unless NCUR is not equal to 1. If NCUR is not equal to 1, the plot array (CURRNT) is set equal to the SAPSC coupled-current array (CURNT2) for position 2.

When Moebius loop (ISENSR=4) data are processed, not only B-dot is plotted, but also the tangential H-field is plotted. H is calculated by dividing B by the permeability of free space (1.26×10^{-6} henry/m), and integrating the result by using the trapezoidal rule.⁷

When one-turn Rogowski (ISENSR=6) coil data are processed, both J and J-dot are plotted. J is calculated by using the trapezoidal rule to integrate the J-dot results.

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

⁴E. R. Parkinson, *SAPSC: A Two-Dimensional Close-in EMP Coupling Analysis Code*, Science Applications, Inc. SAI-75-506-AQ (October 1975).

⁷Francis Scheid, *Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Numerical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill (1968).

Finally, if desired, the processed data are written to logical unit No. 9 so that they can be cataloged as a disk file and used at some future time.

4.3 TRANS2 Sample Deck

A sample deck needed to run TRANS2 from an UPDTE file is shown in figure 4. Information concerning the IEBUPDTE utility has been given by IBM.² If TRANS2 is to be run as shown in figure 4, at least one CHANGE card must be present in the deck, even if the change is merely to insert a comment card somewhere.

The data set name (DSN) associated with logical unit No. 8 should correspond to the file containing the data to be processed. The DSN associated with logical unit No. 10 should correspond to the file created by the computer program SAPSC. If SAPSC output is not to be plotted on the same graph as the processed data, the DD cards associated with logical unit No. 10 should be removed from the deck. The DSN associated with logical unit No. 9 should be the user's choice of the

```
//JFD5CTR2 JOB (HK3020,,5),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=C,MSGLEVEL=(2,1)
//          EXEC PGM=IEBUPDTE
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=HK3020.TRANS2,DISP=(OLD,PASS,CATLG)
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=%%NEWPL,DISP=(NEW,PASS),UNIT=VIO,DCB=*.SYSUT1,
// SPACE=(TRK,(10,10))
//SYSIN DD *
./ CHANGE
```

changes

```
./ ENDUP
//          EXEC ANAFORT,PARM.FORT='AUTODBL(DBL)',FI=,OUT=X
//FORT.SYSIN DD DSN=%%NEWPL,DISP=(OLD,PASS)
//GO.FT08F001 DD DSN=HK3020.CR35,DISP=SHR
//GO.FT09F001 DD DSN=HK3020.TRANSOUT,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),UNIT=SYSDA,
// SPACE=(TRK,(1,1)),VOL=SER=USER02
//GO.FT10F001 DD DSN=HK3020.SAPSCOUT,DISP=SHR
//GO.SYSIN DD *
```

data cards

```
/*
//
```

Figure 4. Sample deck for TRANS2.

²IBM OS/VS Utilities Manual, GC35-0005-4 (September 1976).

name of a file on which the processed data are to be stored. If the user does not wish to retain the processed data on a disk file, the DD card associated with logical unit No. 9 should be removed from the deck.

4.4 TRANS2 Sample Plots

Figures 5 through 9 contain examples of some of the plots which can be produced by TRANS2.

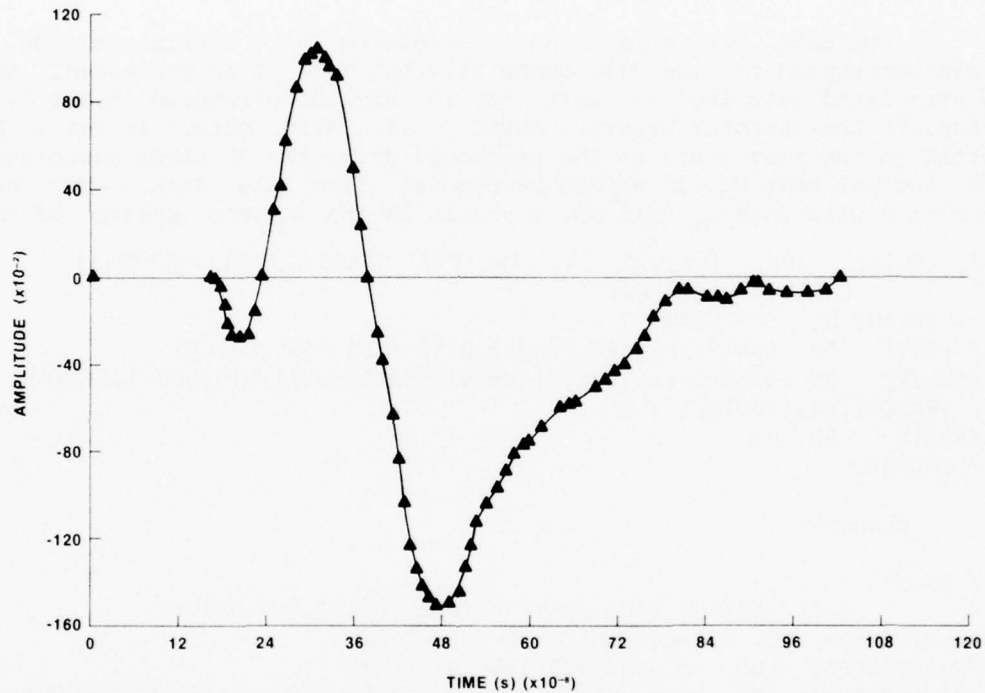


Figure 5. Typical plot of digitized data after they have been shifted.

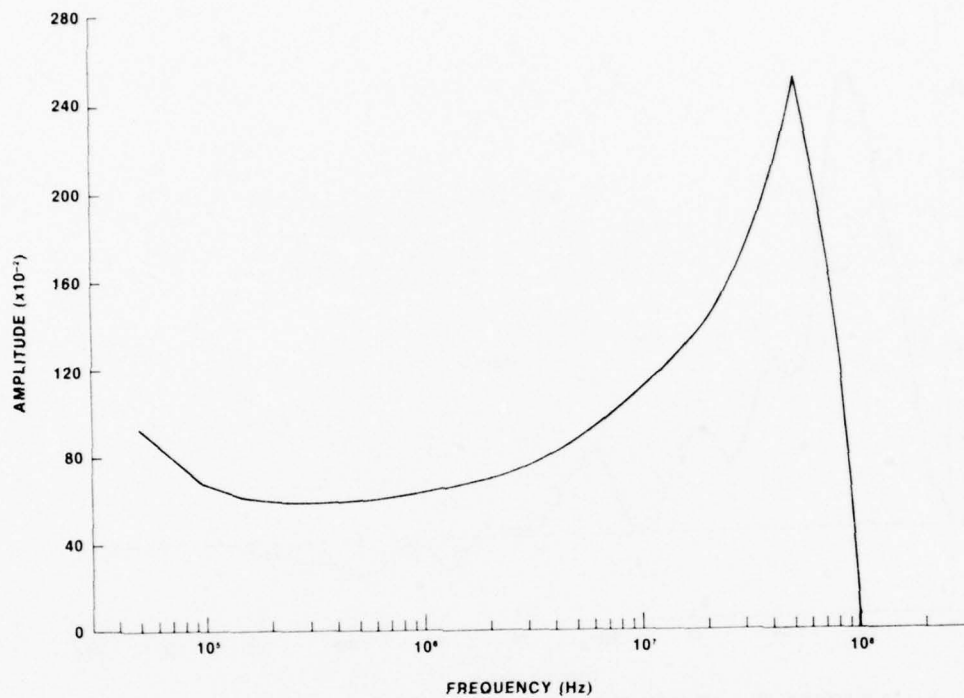


Figure 6. Typical plot of transfer function amplitude.

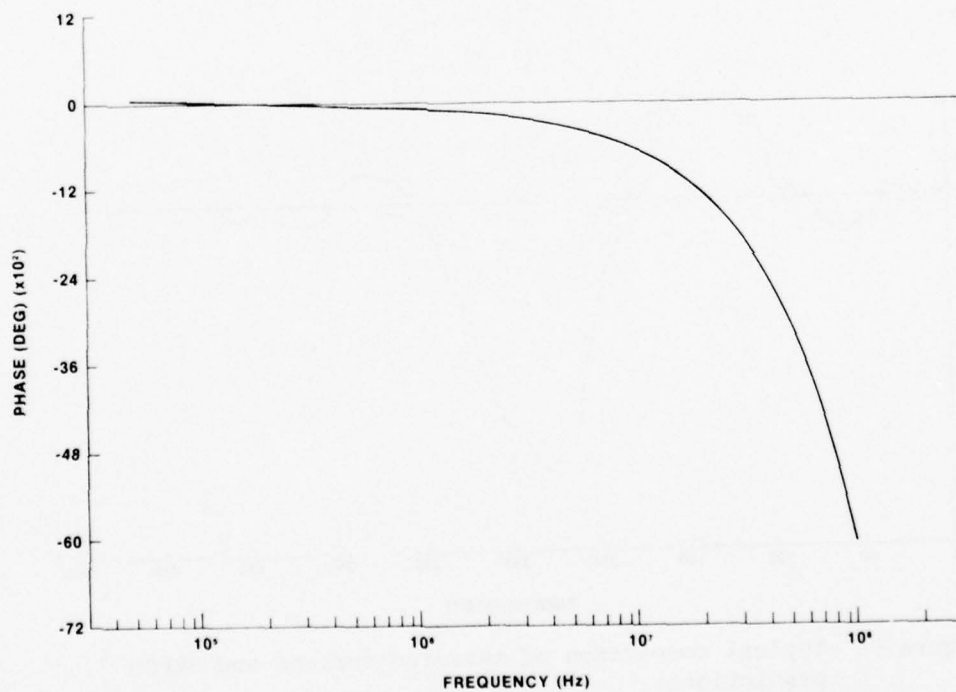


Figure 7. Typical plot of transfer function phase.

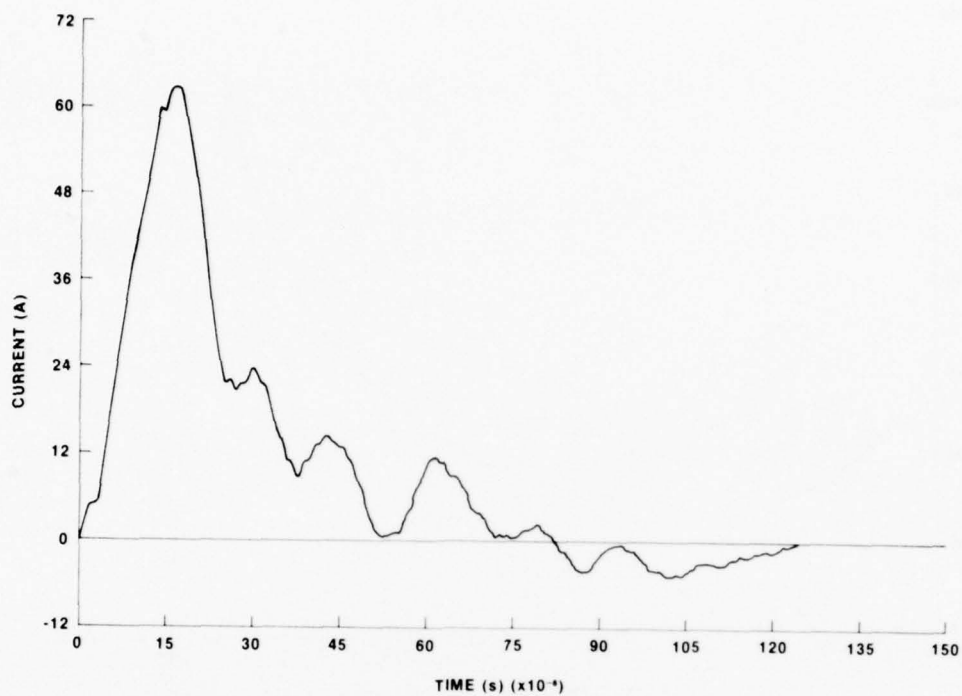


Figure 8. Typical pie-pan response.

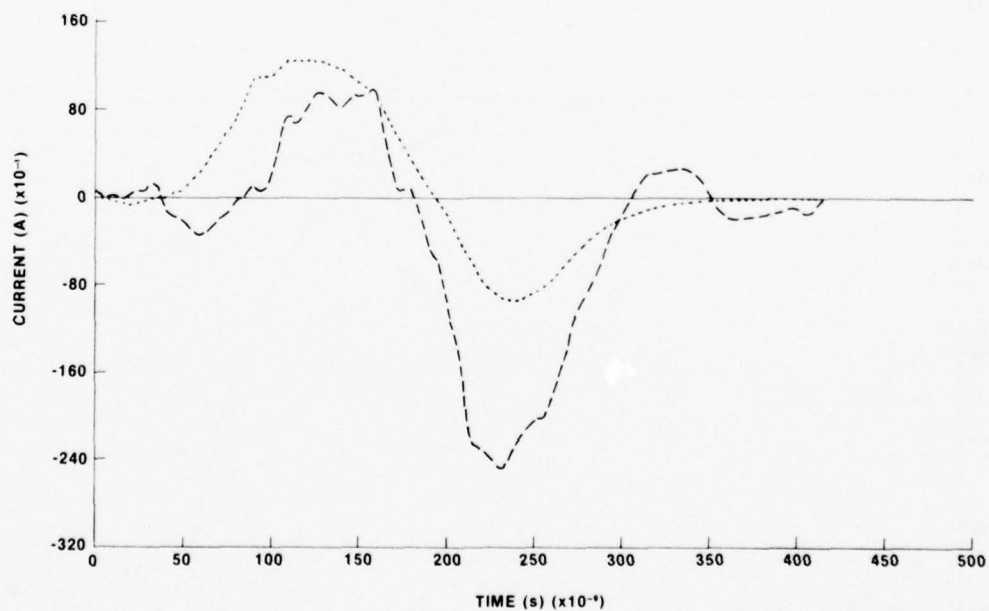


Figure 9. Typical comparison of measured current and SAPSC predictions.

5. PROGRAM PUNCH

If a permanent record of the processed data is needed, the program PUNCH can be executed. A listing of PUNCH is presented in appendix C, and figure 10 shows a sample deck needed to run PUNCH.

```
//JFDIAPUN JOB (HK3020),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=(2,0)
//STEP1 EXEC FORTPCLG,PARM.FORT='NOSOURCE,NOMAP'
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
```

source deck

```
/*
//GO.FT10F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=HK3020.TRANSOUT
//
```

Figure 10. Sample deck for PUNCH.

5.1 Description of PUNCH

PUNCH transforms the processed data file created by TRANS2 into punched cards. The first punched card contains the title punched in 20A4 format. The second card contains the number of data pairs punched in I10 format. All subsequent cards contain the time and amplitude data pairs punched in 3(2E12.4) format. At present, PUNCH converts the processed data from double to single precision before punching them.

5.2 PUNCH Sample Deck

The DSN associated with logical unit No. 10 should be the name of the file containing the information to be punched.

6. PROCEDURE PURGE

It is suggested that, to save storage charges, all data files be deleted after the data have been processed. This deletion can be accomplished easily with the PURGE* procedure.

*From recommendations by Egon Marx and Thomas V. Noon, Harry Diamond Laboratories (1976).

7. CONCLUSIONS

The program TRANS2 has been used successfully to transform digitized data taken at AURORA into the parameters being measured, such as coupled currents, Compton currents, etc. When phase is included in the transfer function, the user may initially have some difficulty choosing the proper time shift to use, but as the user becomes more familiar with the program and the data being processed, this choice should become less difficult. I would suggest that any potential user of TRANS2 have some knowledge of Fourier transforms and the sampling theorem before attempting to use this program. A poor choice of some input parameters, such as NSTAR and FMAX, could result in the data being improperly processed.

LITERATURE CITED

- (1) Thomas V. Noon, User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).
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- (3) John F. W. Dietz, Daniel J. Spohn, and George Merkel, Status of the Tactical Environment Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (TEMSEP), Harry Diamond Laboratories TM-77-23 (September 1977).
- (4) E. R. Parkinson, SAPSC: A Two-Dimensional Close-in EMP Coupling Analysis Code, Science Applications Inc. SAI-75-506-AQ (October 1975).
- (5) Ralph H. Pennington, Introductory Computer Methods and Numerical Analysis (2nd ed.), MacMillan, Inc. (1970).
- (6) George R. Cooper, and Clare D. McGillem, Methods of Signal and System Analysis, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc. (1967).
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APPENDIX A.--A LISTING OF THE PROGRAM DFILE

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APPENDIX A

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) [S/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.061/15.02.51 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: XL,GJSTMT,XREF,MAP,NODECK

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTODBL(NONE)
SOURCE EPICDIC NCLIST NODECK OBJECT MAP NOFORMAT GJSTMT XREF NOALC
NEARSE NCTERMIAL FLAG(I) XL

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

C PROGRAM DFIL

ISN 0002 REAL*4 TP(400),FTP(400),TITLE(20)
ISN 0003 REAL*8 TPD(400),FTPD(400)
ISN 0004 REWIND 12
ISN 0005 REWIND 14
ISN 0006 5 CALL READIT(12,TP,FTP,NPTS,TITLE,810,820)

CAST OUT BAD POINTS

ISN 0007 CALL CSTCUI(TP,FTP,NPTS)
ISN 0008 DO 39 I=1,NPTS
ISN 0009 TPD(I) = TP(I)
ISN 0010 FTP(I) = FTP(I)
ISN 0011 69 CONTINUE
ISN 0012 CALL WRITEI(14,TPD,FTPD,NPTS,TITLE)
ISN 0013 WRITE(6,300) (TITLE(I),I=1,20)
ISN 0014 300 FORMAT(1H1,20A4)
ISN 0015 WRITE(6,400) NPTS
ISN 0016 400 FORMAT(//9X,' NO. OF DATA PAIRS',16//)
ISN 0017 NRCW = NPTS/4
ISN 0018 NLEFT = NID(NPTS,4)
ISN 0019 NL = 1

```

ISN 0020      N2 = 0
ISN 0021      N3 = 0
ISN 0022      IF(NLEFT.EQ.0) GO TO 4
ISN 0024      IF(NLEFT-2) 1,2,3
ISN 0025      1 N1 = 1
ISN 0026      GO TO 4
ISN 0027      2 N1 = 1
ISN 0029      N2 = 1
ISN 0029      GO TO 4
ISN 0030      3 N1 = 1
ISN 0031      N2 = 1
ISN 0032      N3 = 1
ISN 0033      4 N1 = N1 + NROW
ISN 0034      N2 = N1 + N2 + NROW
ISN 0035      N3 = N2 + N3 + NROW
ISN 0036      WRITE(6,600)
ISN 0037      600 FORMAT(4(13X,4HTIME,7X,9HAMPLITUDE))
ISN 0038      WRITE(6,500) (TPC(I),FTPD(I),TPD(I+N1),FTPD(I+N1),TPD(I+N2),
1      FTPD(I+N2),TPD(I+N3),FTPD(I+N3),I=1,NROW)
ISN 0039      500 FORMAT(4(E20.4,E13.4))
ISN 0040      IF(NLEFT.EQ.0) GO TO 5
ISN 0042      NROW = NROW + 1
ISN 0043      WRITE(6,500) (TPC(I+NROW),FTPD(I+NROW),I=1,NLEFT)
ISN 0044      GO TO 5
ISN 0045      10 END FILE 14
ISN 0046      20 STOP
ISN 0047      END

```

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APPENDIX A

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```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE READIT(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE,*,*)
ISN 0003 REAL#4 X(N),Y(N),TITLE(20)
ISN 0004 READ(NT,END=69) TITLE
ISN 0005 READ(NT,END=70) N
ISN 0006 READ(NT,END=70) X,Y
ISN 0007 RETURN
ISN 0008 69 RETURN 1
ISN 0009 70 WRITE(6,700)
ISN 0010 700 FORMAT('/// AN SELF HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED IMPROPERLY, AND THIS PROC
        IAM IS TERMINATING')
ISN 0011 RETURN 2
ISN 0012 END

```

```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE WRITED(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE)
ISN 0003 REAL#6 X(N),Y(N)
ISN 0004 REAL#4 TITLE(20)
ISN 0005 WRITE(NT) TITLE
ISN 0006 WRITE(NT) N
ISN 0007 WRITE(NT) X,Y
ISN 0008 RETURN
ISN 0009 END

```

APPENDIX B.--A LISTING OF THE PROGRAM TRANS2

REQUESTED BY: ALICE LILL

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)
6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)
7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)
8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)
9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)
10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)
11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)
12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)
13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)
14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)
15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)
16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)
17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)
18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)
19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)
20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)
21. *Chlorophyll u* (Chl *u*)
22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)
23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)
24. *Chlorophyll x* (Chl *x*)
25. *Chlorophyll y* (Chl *y*)
26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)
27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)
28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)
29. *Chlorophyll ac* (Chl *ac*)
30. *Chlorophyll ad* (Chl *ad*)
31. *Chlorophyll ae* (Chl *ae*)
32. *Chlorophyll af* (Chl *af*)
33. *Chlorophyll ag* (Chl *ag*)
34. *Chlorophyll ah* (Chl *ah*)
35. *Chlorophyll ai* (Chl *ai*)
36. *Chlorophyll aj* (Chl *aj*)
37. *Chlorophyll ak* (Chl *ak*)
38. *Chlorophyll al* (Chl *al*)
39. *Chlorophyll am* (Chl *am*)
40. *Chlorophyll an* (Chl *an*)
41. *Chlorophyll ao* (Chl *ao*)
42. *Chlorophyll ap* (Chl *ap*)
43. *Chlorophyll aq* (Chl *aq*)
44. *Chlorophyll ar* (Chl *ar*)
45. *Chlorophyll as* (Chl *as*)
46. *Chlorophyll at* (Chl *at*)
47. *Chlorophyll au* (Chl *au*)
48. *Chlorophyll av* (Chl *av*)
49. *Chlorophyll aw* (Chl *aw*)
50. *Chlorophyll ax* (Chl *ax*)
51. *Chlorophyll ay* (Chl *ay*)
52. *Chlorophyll az* (Chl *az*)
53. *Chlorophyll aza* (Chl *aza*)
54. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
55. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
56. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
57. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
58. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
59. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
60. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
61. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
62. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
63. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
64. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
65. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
66. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
67. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
68. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
69. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
70. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
71. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
72. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
73. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
74. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
75. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
76. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
77. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
78. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
79. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
80. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
81. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
82. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
83. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
84. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
85. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
86. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
87. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
88. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
89. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
90. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
91. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
92. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
93. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
94. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
95. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
96. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
97. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
98. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
99. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
100. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
101. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
102. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
103. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
104. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
105. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
106. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
107. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
108. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
109. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
110. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
111. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
112. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
113. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
114. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
115. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
116. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
117. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
118. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
119. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
120. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
121. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
122. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
123. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
124. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
125. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
126. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
127. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
128. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
129. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
130. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
131. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
132. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
133. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
134. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
135. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
136. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
137. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
138. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
139. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
140. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
141. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
142. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
143. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
144. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
145. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
146. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl

DOLBY DIGITAL TALKERS.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Case	Age	Sex	Duration of illness (yr)	Family history	Physical examination	Investigations	Diagnosis	Outcome
1	45	F	10	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
2	55	M	5	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
3	65	F	15	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
4	75	M	20	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
5	85	F	25	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
6	95	M	30	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
7	105	F	35	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
8	115	M	40	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
9	125	F	45	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
10	135	M	50	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
11	145	F	55	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
12	155	M	60	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
13	165	F	65	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
14	175	M	70	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
15	185	F	75	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
16	195	M	80	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
17	205	F	85	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
18	215	M	90	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
19	225	F	95	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
20	235	M	100	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
21	245	F	105	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
22	255	M	110	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
23	265	F	115	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
24	275	M	120	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
25	285	F	125	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
26	295	M	130	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
27	305	F	135	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
28	315	M	140	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
29	325	F	145	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
30	335	M	150	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
31	345	F	155	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
32	355	M	160	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
33	365	F	165	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
34	375	M	170	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
35	385	F	175	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
36	395	M	180	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
37	405	F	185	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
38	415	M	190	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
39	425	F	195	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
40	435	M	200	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
41	445	F	205	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
42	455	M	210	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
43	465	F	215	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
44	475	M	220	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
45	485	F	225	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
46	495	M	230	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
47	505	F	235	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
48	515	M	240	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
49	525	F	245	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
50	535	M	250	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
51	545	F	255	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
52	555	M	260	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
53	565	F	265	None	Normal	Normal	AD	Survived
54	575	M	270	None	Normal	Normal	AD	

J. Biol. Chem. 267:1098-1104, 1992.
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]
$$I = (2 + 4 + 7 + \dots + 100) + (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 99) = 5050$$
$$Y_{\mathbb{R}}(G) = \{g \in G \mid \text{ord}(g) \text{ is finite}\} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cen}(G, n) \quad /$$

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	34.15	9.21	18	50
Gender	0.44	0.50	0	1
Marital status	0.44	0.50	0	1
Education	12.44	1.44	9	16
Income	1.44	0.44	0	2
Health	1.44	0.44	0	2
Religion	1.44	0.44	0	2
Occupation	1.44	0.44	0	2
Family size	3.44	1.44	1	6
Home ownership	0.44	0.50	0	1
Home value	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home age	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home size	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home location	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home type	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home condition	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home quality	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home safety	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home security	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home comfort	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home convenience	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home accessibility	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home sustainability	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home energy efficiency	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home water efficiency	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home air quality	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home noise level	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home view	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home surroundings	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home neighborhood	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home community	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home culture	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home history	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home architecture	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home design	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home style	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home color	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home material	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home finish	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home lighting	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home heating	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home cooling	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home ventilation	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home insulation	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home foundation	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home roof	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home walls	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home floors	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home stairs	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home doors	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home windows	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home kitchen	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home bathroom	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home bedroom	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home living room	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home dining room	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home office	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home garage	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home driveway	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home parking	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home landscaping	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home garden	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home lawn	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home trees	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home shrubs	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home flowers	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home plants	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home animals	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home pets	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home children	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home adults	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home elderly	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home disabled	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home visitors	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home guests	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home friends	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home family	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home community	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home neighborhood	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home city	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home state	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home country	1.44	0.44	0	2
Home world				

644508-1111

(9-06) XETX
CZLX 7.00
CZLX 7.00
CZLX 7.00

5.194141738 8.05125 2.07128 2.1 8.4407 1.013761882

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

PROVIDED FOR ALL THE DATA SETS

29

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) MAIN (15/360 FURTHER H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77-06/19.04.00 PAGE 5

```

C      (AMPS/VOLT) IF THE MEASURED TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
1SN 0055      READ(5,510) (FTRANS(I),ATANS(I),I=1,1,TRANS)
1SN 0056      510 FORMAT(4(2E10.3))
1SN 0057      TRETRO = 0.
1SN 0058      IF(IIPHASE.NE.1) GO TO 4.

C      NPHASE IS THE NUMBER OF PHASE PLANTS TO BE USED (25 OR LESS)
C      TRETRO IS THE ALGOUT F TIME (IN SEC) WHICH THE PULSE MUST BE
C      RETARDED IF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION INCLUDES PHASE
C
1SN 0062      READ(5,501) NPHASE,TRETRO
C
C      FPHASE IS THE FREQUENCY (HZ), AND APMHASE IS THE PHASE ANGLE
C      (DEGREES) OF THE MEASURED PHASE
C
1SN 0064      READ(5,511) (FPHASE(I),APMHASE(I),I=1,NPHASE)
C
C      WRITE THE INPUT PARAMETERS
C
1SN 0066      24 WRITE(6,550) NPHASE,ACOFF,INVERT,IZERO,IPLOT,IFILE,ATANSK
1SN 0067      550 FORMAT(7(7F11.4),I=1,5X,7HACOFF =,I3,5X,7HINVERT =,I2,5X,
1SN 0068      7HIZERO =,I2,5X,7HIPLOT =,I2,5X,7HIFILE =,I2,5X,7HATANSK =,I2/100131000
1SN 0069      WRITE(6,554) IZERO,ACOFF
1SN 0070      554 FORMAT(10,54) IZERO,ACOFF
1SN 0071      WRITE(6,551) NSTAN,APMHASE,IPLOT
1SN 0072      551 FORMAT(10,51) NSTAN,APMHASE,IPLOT
1SN 0073      WRITE(6,570) NTRANS,JPLOT,IPHASE
1SN 0074      570 FORMAT(9H,570) NTRANS,JPLOT,IPHASE
1SN 0075      WRITE(6,571) ATANSK
1SN 0076      571 FORMAT(1X,6HATANSK,6X,6HTRANS,6X,6HTRANS,6X,6HTRANS))
1SN 0077      IF(IIPHASE.NE.1) GO TO 25
1SN 0078      WRITE(6,574) APMHASE,TRETRO
1SN 0079      574 FORMAT(9H,574) APMHASE,TRETRO
1SN 0080      WRITE(6,573)
1SN 0081      573 FORMAT(1X,6HAPMHASE,6X,5HAPMHASE,4(1X,6HAPMHASE,6X,5HAPMHASE))
1SN 0082      WRITE(6,606) (FPHASE(I),APMHASE(I),I=1,NPHASE)
C
C      REMOVE DATA POINTS FROM REAR OF PULSE
C
1SN 0084      25 NPTS = NPTS - ACOFF
C
1SN 0086      IF(INVERT.NE.1) GO TO 26
C
1SN 0088      INVERT INPUT DATA
C
1SN 0090      DO 25 I=1,NPTS
1SN 0091      25 FT(I) = -FT(I)
C
1SN 0093      26 IF(ACOFF.EQ.0) GO TO 27
C
C      REMOVE DATA POINTS FROM FRONT OF PULSE
C
1SN 0095      NPTS = NPTS - ACOFF
1SN 0096      FN1 = T(NPTS+1)
1SN 0097      DO 75 I=1,NPTS
1SN 0098      FT(I) = FT(I+ACOFF)

```

```

15N 0071      T(1) = T(1*NUFF) - TH1
15N 0072      75 CONTINUE
15N 0073      NPTS = NPTS
C
15N 0074      27 IF (IPHASE.NE.1) GO TO 33
15N 0075      AN = NPTS + 1
15N 0076      IF (AN.GT.400) GO TO 5
15N 0077      C
C
C      SINCE THE SIGNAL IS DELAYED BY THE MEASURING SYSTEM, THE PULSE
C      MUST BE RETARDED IN REAL TIME BEFORE IT CAN BE MULTIPLIED BY
C      THE PHASE FACTOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION.
C
15N 0079      95 F1(AN) = F1(AN-1)
15N 0080      F1(AN) = F1(AN-1) + TRETR0
15N 0081      N2 = AN - 1
15N 0082      IF (AN.GT.1) GO TO 85
15N 0084      NPTS = NPTS + 1
15N 0085      T(1) = 0.
15N 0086      F1(1) = 0.
C
15N 0087      35 WRITE(6,200) NPTS
15N 0088      200 FORMAT(1H0,5ANPTS =,14//)
C
15N 0089      IF (IZERO.NE.1) GO TO 25
C
C      SET THE AMPLITUDES OF THE FIRST AND LAST PULSES EQUAL TO ZERO
C
15N 0091      F1(1) = 0.
15N 0092      F1(NPTS) = 0.
C
15N 0093      26 IF (IPLOT.NE.1) GO TO 93
C
C      PLOT THE INPUT DATA
C
15N 0095      CALL DRAWG(1,3,3,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLABEL,TITLE,0.)
15N 0096      CALL DRAWG(1,1,1,NPTS,2,1,0,0,0.)
15N 0097      CALL DRAWG(1,1,0,0,0,NPTS,1,0,2,0,0.)
C
C      ASSIGN SENSOR RESPONSE FUNCTIONS
C
15N 0098      83 GO TO (49,46,47,46,45,44),ISENSR
C
C      CURRENT MUST BE MULTIPLIED BY THE NUMBER OF RESISTORS IN THE BA-JOINER
C
15N 0099      49 SENSOR = 20.
15N 0100      GO TO 41
C
15N 0101      46 SENSOR = 1.
15N 0102      GO TO 41
C
15N 0103      47 DIAM = 1.075*.0254
15N 0104      AREA = 3.14159*(DIAM/2.)**2
C
C      CURRENT MUST BE DIVIDED BY AREA OF SENSOR
C
15N 0105      SENSOR = 1./AREA
15N 0106      GO TO 21
C

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 79)      NAME      L1/360  FORT.44  F. EXTENDED PLUS  L1/360  FORT.44  F. EXT.
ISN 0107      46 SENSOR = (1./1.144E-1) * 2.4
ISN 0108      GO TO 21
ISN 0109      45 SENSOR = 1.
ISN 0110      GO TO 21
ISN 0111      44 VOLUME = 5.1E-2
ISN 0112      SENSOR = (1.4E-7/VOLUME)*2.4
ISN 0113      21 DO 20 I=1,NPTS
ISN 0114      20 F(I) = F(I)*505.8
C
C      CALCULATE FREQUENCY AND TIME SPACING
C
C      DF = FMAX/(NSTAR-1)
C      DT = 1./INSTAR*DF
C
C      LIBRALLY INTERPOLATE THE INPUT DATA
C
C      CALL CLINTO(T,FT,RATE,NSTAR,NT,FE)
C
C      NPTS = 1(NPTS)
C      NFE = (INPTS - INFE)/DT + 1
C      INFE,CT,F(1) GO TO 4
C
C      CALCULATE WHAT POWER IF 2 NSTAR IS
C
C      NFEW = 0
C      NFEW = NSTAR
C      NFEW = NFEW/2
C      NFEW = NFEW + 1
C      IF(NFEW.NE.1) GO TO 22
C
C      TRANSFORM DATA INTO FREQUENCY DOMAIN
C
C      CALL FFTD(FW,NPFW,NSTAR,NT,-1)
C
C      NFE1 = NSTAR/2 + 1
C
C      CALCULATE SPLINE FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR TRANSFER FUNCTION
C      AMPLITUDE DATA
C
C      CALL SPLTCUNTRANS,FTTRANS,ATHANS,COEF)
C
C      CALCULATE SPLINE FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PHASE DATA
C
C      IF(CPHASE.EQ.1) CALL SPLTCU(CPHASE,CPHASE,COEF)
C
C      INITIALIZE STARTING POINT OF SEARCH THROUGH TRANSFER FUNCTION DATA
C
C      JSTART = 1
C      KSTART = 1
C
C      INITIALIZE FLAG FOR CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS FOR FITS
C      IF FRONT AND REAR OF TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
C      KFIT(1) = 1
C      KFIT(2) = 1

```

```

ISN 0137      KFIT(3) = 1
ISN 0138      KFIT(4) = 1
C
ISN 0139      PIKAD = 3.14159/180.
ISN 0140      EPI = (1.,0.)
ISN 0141      JJ = (0.,1.)
C
ISN 0142      D = 30 I=1,N21
ISN 0143      F = DEF(I - 1)
ISN 0144      IF (F.LE. FTRANS(TRANS)) GO TO 31
C
C      PERFORM FIT TO REAR OF TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
C
C      CALL ENDFIT(2,KFIT(2),NTRANS,FTRANS,F,AMP)
C      GO TO 34
C
C      31 IF (F.GE. FTRANS(1)), GO TO 32
C
C      PERFORM FIT TO FRONT OF TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
C
C      CALL ENDFIT(1,KFIT(1),NTRANS,FTRANS,F,AMP)
C      GO TO 34
C
C      USE SPLINE FUNCTION TO CALCULATE VALUE OF TRANSFER FUNCTION
C      AMPLITUDE AT DESIRED FREQUENCY
C
C      32 CALL SPLINE(START,FTRANS,ATTRANS,CDEF,F,AMP)
C
C      34 IF (PHASE.NE.1) GO TO 29
C      IF (F.LE. FPHASE(NPHASE)) GO TO 35
C
C      PERFORM FIT TO REAR OF PHASE DATA
C
C      CALL ENDFIT(4,KFIT(4),NPHASE,FPHASE,F,PHI)
C      GO TO 36
C
C      35 IF (F.GE. FPHASE(1)), GO TO 37
C
C      PERFORM FIT TO FRONT OF PHASE DATA
C
C      CALL ENDFIT(3,KFIT(3),NPHASE,FPHASE,F,PHI)
C      GO TO 36
C
C      USE SPLINE FUNCTION TO CALCULATE VALUE OF PHASE AT DESIRED
C      FREQUENCY
C
C      37 CALL SPLINE(START,FPHASE,PHASE,CDEF,F,PHI)
C
C      CALCULATE TRANSFER FUNCTION PHASE EFFECTS
C
C      36 EPI = CEXP(-J*PHI*PIKAD)
C
C      MULTIPLY BY TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
C      29 FPHI = FPHI*EPI
C
C      29 FPHI = FPHI*EPI
C      FPHI(1) = F

```

DATE 77-062/19.04.00

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) MAIN (S/360 FORTAN H EXTENDED PLUS

```

ISN 0167      AMPLT(1) = AMP
ISN 0168      PHASE(1) = PHI
ISN 0169      FAMP(1) = (ABS(FW(1)))
ISN 0170      30 CONTINUE
C
ISN 0171      IF (PLOT.NE.1) GO TO 38
ISN 0173      IF (ISAME.EQ.1 .AND. 1DSETS.NE.1) GO TO 38
C
C      PLOT TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
ISN 0175      CALL DRAWID(3,4,3,7,0,N521,2,0,0,XLB,YLXL,PLE,0,,FPLT,AMPLT)
C
ISN 0176      IF (IPHASE.NE.1) GO TO 39
ISN 0178      CALL DRAWID(5,4,4,6,0,N521,2,0,0,XLB,YLXL,PLE2,0,,FPLT,PHIPLT)
C
ISN 0179      38 IF (PLOT.NE.1) GO TO 39
C
C      PLOT FREQUENCY DOMAIN RESULTS
C
ISN 0181      CALL DRAWID(2,4,3,7,20,N521,2,0,0,XLB,YLXL,PLE3,TITLE,FPLT,FAMP)
C
C      TRANSFORM DATA BACK INTO THE TIME DOMAIN
C
ISN 0182      39 CALL FTAD(2,FW,NSTAR,DF,1,,FALSE,,FTI)
ISN 0183      FTI = FTI(1)
ISN 0184      WRITE(6,560) FTI
ISN 0185      560 FORMAT(7H FTI =+E10.3//)
C
C      REMOVE DC SHIFT FROM PROCESSED DATA
C
ISN 0186      DO 70 I=1,NTP
ISN 0187      TT(I) = DT*(I-1)
ISN 0188      FTI(I) = FTI(I) - FTI1
ISN 0189      70 CONTINUE
ISN 0190      WRITE(6,601)
ISN 0191      601 FORMAT(10X,1HT,10X,2FT,10X,1HT,10X,2HFT,10X,1HT,10X,2HFT,
1 10X,1HT,10X,2HFT,10X,1HT,10X,2HFT)
ISN 0192      WRITE(6,602) (TT(I),FTI(I),I=1,NTP)
ISN 0193      602 FORMAT(5E14,3X,12.3)
C
C      PLOT PROCESSED DATA
C
ISN 0194      GO TO (69,68,67,66,65,64),JSENSE
ISN 0195      69 IF (1FTC.NE.1) GO TO 77
C
C      READ SAPSC COUPLED CURRENT OUTPUT FROM LOGICAL UNIT 10
C
ISN 0197      READ(10) NL
ISN 0198      READ(10) (TIME(I),CURNT1(I),CURNT2(I),I=1,NL)
ISN 0199      DO 72 I=9,20
ISN 0200      72 SLABEL(I) = TITLE(I-8)
ISN 0201      NTL = NTP
ISN 0202      IF (NL.GT.NTP) NTL=NL
C
C      CURRENT AND CURNT1 HAVE BEEN EQUIVALENCED
C
ISN 0204      IF (NCUR.EQ.1) GO TO 73

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) MAIN ES/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.06.7/09.04.00 PAGE 8

```

ISN 0206      DD 74 I=1,AL
ISN 0207      74 CURRAT(1) = CURRAT2(1)
C
C      FLECT SAPSC OUTPUT IN SAME GRAPH AS PROCESSED DATA
C
ISN 0208      75 CALL DRAWG(1,1,3,4,3,20,XLABEL,YLAB1,PLAB1,SLABEL)
ISN 0209      CALL DRAWG(2,1,1,NTF,0,1,FTT,FTT,0,0,0)
ISN 0210      CALL DRAWG(2,1,1,NTF,0,1,FTT,FTT,0,0,0)
ISN 0211      CALL DRAWG(3,1,1,0,0,NTL,1,FTT,FTT,0,0,0)
ISN 0212      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0213      77 CALL DRAWID(1,3,4,3,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB1,PLAB1,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0214      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0215      66 CALL DRAWID(1,3,4,3,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB5,PLAB5,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0216      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0217      67 CALL DRAWID(1,3,7,7,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB2,PLAB2,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0218      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0219      66 CALL DRAWID(1,3,7,4,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB3,PLAB3,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0220      XMINV = 1./1.26E-6
C
C      INTEGRATE MOEBIUS LOOP DATA TO OBTAIN H FIELD
C
ISN 0221      AREA = 0.
ISN 0222      FTTI = FTT(1)
ISN 0223      FTT(1) = 0.
ISN 0224      DD 79 I=2,NTF
ISN 0225      FTTI = FTTI
ISN 0226      FTTI = FTT(1)
ISN 0227      AREA = AREA + .5*DT*(FTTI + FTT(1))
ISN 0228      FTT(1) = AREA*AMINV
ISN 0229      79 CONTINUE
ISN 0230      WRITE(6,603)
ISN 0231      603 FORMAT(1H1,3X,1HT,10X,4HT,(1,4X11X,1HT,10X,4HT(1))/)
ISN 0232      WRITE(6,602) (FTTI), I=1,NTF)
ISN 0233      CALL DRAWID(1,3,3,7,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB4,PLAB4,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0234      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0235      65 CALL DRAWID(1,3,4,4,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB5,PLAB5,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0236      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0237      64 CALL DRAWID(1,3,6,6,20,NTF,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB6,PLAB6,TITLE,TT,FTT)
C
C      INTEGRATE ONE-TURN POGOWSKI COIL DATA TO OBTAIN J COMPUTR.
C
ISN 0238      AREA = 0.
ISN 0239      FTTJ = FTT(1)
ISN 0240      FTT(1) = 0.
ISN 0241      DD 89 I=2,NTF
ISN 0242      FTTJ = FTTJ
ISN 0243      FTTJ = FTT(1)
ISN 0244      AREA = AREA + .5*DT*(FTTJ + FTT(1))
ISN 0245      FTT(1) = AREA
ISN 0246      89 CONTINUE
ISN 0247      WRITE(6,604)
ISN 0248      604 FORMAT(1H1,8X,1HT,10X,4HT,(1,4X11X,1HT,10X,4HT(1))/)

```

APPENDIX B

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FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

MAIN

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75)

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ISN 0249      WRITE(6,602) ATT(1),FTT(1), I=1,NTF)
ISN 0250      CALL DRAWIO(1,5,4,6,20,NTF,2,0,0,ALABEL,VLABEL,VLABEL,TITLE,TT,FTT)
              (0657000
              (0658000
              (0659000
              (0660000
              (0661000
              (0662000
              (0663000
              (0664000
              (0665000
              (0666000
              (0667000
              (0668000
              (0669000
              (0670000
              (0671000
              (0672000
              (0673000
              (0674000
              (0675000
              (0676000

ISN 0251      C      RC IF (FILE.NE.1) GO TO 3
              C
              C      WRITE PROCESSED DATA ON LOGICAL UNIT 9 SO THAT IT CAN BE CATALOGUED
              C
              C      CALL WRITTP(9,TT,FTT,NTF,TITLE)
              C
              C      3 CONTINUE
              C
              C      STOP
              C
              C      6 WRITE(6,302)
              C
              C      302 FORMAT(//////3BH THE DIMENSION OF TT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED)
              C
              C      STOP
              C
              C      5 WRITE(6,300)
              C
              C      300 FORMAT(//////3BH THE DIMENSION OF FT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED)
              C
              C      STOP
              C
              C      7 WRITE(6,301)
              C
              C      301 FORMAT(//////3BH THE DIMENSION OF H HAS BEEN EXCEEDED)
              C
              C      9 STOP
              C
              C      END
ISN 0253
ISN 0254
ISN 0255
ISN 0256
ISN 0257
ISN 0258
ISN 0259
ISN 0260
ISN 0261
ISN 0262
ISN 0263
ISN 0264
ISN 0265

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) CS/360 FORTRAN 4 EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.063/09.04.10 PAGE 1
 REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTOGR(LDBL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(65000) AUTODEL(DEL)
 SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NOLDECK OBJECT NODAP NOFORMAT NOGESTMT NOXREF NEALC PLEANSF NETERMINAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE APE: NONE

ISN 0002
 ISN 0003
 ISN 0004
 ISN 0005
 ISN 0006
 ISN 0007
 ISN 0008
 ISN 0009

SUBROUTINE WRITE(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE)
 REAL*4 X(N),Y(N)
 INTEGER TITLE(20)
 WRITE(NT) TITLE
 WRITE(NT) N
 WRITE(NT) Y,Y
 RETURN
 END

00020000
 00021000
 00022000
 00023000
 00024000
 00025000
 00026000
 00027000

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(PLAIN) NUOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(500K) AUTOBUILD(SPL)
SOURCE ERGIC MELLIST NDECK REJECT NMAP NORFORMAT NUGUSTMT NEXREF NALLC NUTERINFAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

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PAGE 2

DATE 77-06-27/09-04-06

LS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

ENDFIT

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75)

```

C
ISN 0032
ISN 0033
ISN 0034
      BETA = (Y(M) - Y(M-1))/(X(M) - X(M-1))
      B = Y(M)
      KP = 2
C
C
C
C
      41 YA = BETA*(XA - X(M)) + B
      RETURN
      END
ISN 0035
ISN 0036
ISN 0037
0054000
00545000
00546000
00547000
00548000
00549000
0055000
00550000
00601000
00602000
00603000

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DATE 77-06-09-04-06

PAGE 3

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75)

C/2/866 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODEL(GBL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINESQUANT(60) SIZE(8500) AUTODEL(GBL)
 SOURCE EXECIO SELECT NODISK OBJECT NODATA NODFORMAT NODJUSTM NODXREF NODALC NODLASE NUTERMINAL FLAC(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE ARE: NONE

```

1SN 0002      C      SUBROUTINE ENDFIT(LEFT,KF,M,X,Y,XA,YA)
1SN 0003      C      THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE OR
1SN 0004      C      PHASE VALUES OUTSIDE THE BOUNDS OF THE MEASURED VALUES
1SN 0005      C      DIMENSION X(1),Y(1)
1SN 0006      C      GO TO (10,20,30,40),LEFT
1SN 0007      C      10 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 11
1SN 0008      C      CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO FRONT OF TRANSFER
1SN 0009      C      FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
1SN 0010      C      KF = 2
1SN 0011      C      CALCULATE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE BELOW MEASURED DATA
1SN 0012      C      11 YA = 1000.
1SN 0013      C      RETURN
1SN 0014      C      20 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 21
1SN 0015      C      CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO REAR OF TRANSFER
1SN 0016      C      FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
1SN 0017      C      A = Y(M)
1SN 0018      C      ALPHA = ALLG(2,1)/(100.00 - X(M))
1SN 0019      C      KF = 2
1SN 0020      C      CALCULATE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE ABOVE MEASURED DATA
1SN 0021      C      21 IF(XA.LT.100.00) GO TO 25
1SN 0022      C      YA = 0.
1SN 0023      C      RETURN
1SN 0024      C      25 IF(1/ALPHA*(XA - X(M)))/DT.1.E-6) GO TO 22
1SN 0025      C      GO TO 23
1SN 0026      C      22 YA = A*(2. - EXP(ALPHA*(XA - X(M))))
1SN 0027      C      23 RETURN
1SN 0028      C      30 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 31
1SN 0029      C      CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO FRONT OF PHASE DATA
1SN 0030      C      KF = 2
1SN 0031      C      CALCULATE PHASE AT FREQUENCY BELOW MEASURED PHASE
1SN 0032      C      31 YA = 180.
1SN 0033      C      RETURN
1SN 0034      C      40 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 41
1SN 0035      C      CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO REAR OF PHASE DATA

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APPENDIX B

LEVEL 2-1 (JULY 75) OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77-06-29/09-04-05 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODEL(0BL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTODEL(0BL)

SOURCE EXECIO NOLIST MODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT NOGUSTMT NOXREF NCALC NOANSF NOTERMINAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```

ISN 0002      C
               C SUBROUTINE SPLINE(K,X,Y,C,XA,YA)
               C
               C THIS SUBROUTINE USES A SPLINE FIT TO CALCULATE THE VALUE OF THE
               C TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE OR PHASE VALUES AT A GIVEN FREQUENCY
               C
               C DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),C(4,1)
               C
               C SEARCH FOR PROPER FREQUENCY INTERVAL
               C
               C 29 IF(X(K+1).GE.XA) GO TO 30
               C    K = K + 1
               C    GO TO 49
               C 30 XK1 = X(K+1) - XA
               C
               C CALCULATE AMPLITUDE OR PHASE VALUE USING COEFFICIENTS FROM SPLINE
               C
               C  YA = XK1*(C(1,K)*(XK1)**2 + C(3,K))
               C    XK1 = XA - X(K)
               C    YA = YA + XK1*(C(2,K)*(XK1)**2 + C(4,K))
               C    RETURN
               C    END

```

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) ES/260 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.062/09.04.03 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODEL(DEL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTODEL(DEL)

SOURCE EPICIC NOLIST NOCHECK OBJECT NOMAP NUFORMAT NOGUSTMT NOXREF NLAAC NLA5F NOTERMIAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE ARE: NONE

```

15N 0002      C
15N 0003      C
15N 0004      C
15N 0005      C
15N 0006      C
15N 0007      C
15N 0008      C
15N 0009      C
15N 0010      C
15N 0011      C
15N 0012      C
15N 0013      C
15N 0014      C
15N 0015      C
15N 0016      C
15N 0017      C
15N 0018      C
15N 0019      C
15N 0020      C
15N 0021      C
15N 0022      C
15N 0023      C
15N 0024      C
15N 0025      C
15N 0026      C
15N 0027      C
15N 0028      C
15N 0029      C
15N 0030      C
15N 0031      C
15N 0032      C
15N 0033      C
15N 0034      C
15N 0035      C
15N 0036      C
15N 0037      C
15N 0038      C
15N 0039      C
15N 0040      C
15N 0041      C

SUBROUTINE SPLICE(X,Y,C)
THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES COEFFICIENTS FOR A SPLINE FIT TO
TRANSFER FUNCTION DATA
DIMENSION D(25),P(25),E(25),A(25,3),E(25),Z(25)
DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),C(4,1)
EQUIVALENCE(E(1),Z(1))
MM=M-1
DO 2 N=1,MM
D(N)=X(N+1)-X(N)
P(N)=D(N)/6.
2 E(N)=(Y(N+1)-Y(N))/D(N)
3 B(N)=E(N)-E(N-1)
A(1,3)=D(1)/D(2)
A(1,2)=1.-A(1,3)
A(2,2)=2.*(P(1)+E(2))-P(1)+A(1,2)
A(2,3)=(P(2)-P(1)+A(1,3))/A(2,2)
B(2)=P(2)/A(2,2)
DO 4 K=3,MM
A(K,2)=2.*(P(K-1)+E(K))-P(K-1)+A(K-1,3)
B(K)=E(K)-P(K-1)+E(K-1)
A(K,3)=P(K)/A(K,2)
4 B(K)=E(K)/A(K,2)
Q=D(N-1)/D(N-1)
A(K,1)=1.+Q+A(K-2,2)
B(K,2)=Q-A(K,1)+A(K-1,3)
Z(N)=E(N)-A(K,1)*B(K,2)
MM=M-2
DO 6 I=1,MM
K=M-I
Z(K)=E(K)-A(K,3)*Z(K+1)
Z(1)=A(1,2)*Z(2)-A(1,3)*Z(3)
DO 7 K=1,MM
Q=1./6.-Q(K)
C(1,K)=Z(K)*Q
C(2,K)=Z(K+1)*Q
C(3,K)=Y(K)/D(K)-Z(K)-P(K)
C(4,K)=Y(K)/D(K)-Z(K)-P(K)
7 C(4,K)=Y(K+1)/D(K)-Z(K+1)+P(K)
RETURN
END
00477000
00478000
00479000
00480000
00481000
00482000
00483000
00484000
00485000
00486000
00487000
00488000
00489000
00490000
00491000
00492000
00493000
00494000
00495000
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00511000
00512000
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00516000
00517000
00518000
00519000
00520000
00521000
00522000

```

APPENDIX C.--A LISTING OF THE PROGRAM PUNCH

APPENDIX C

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) CS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.061/15.07.24 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: MAP

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTO06L(MCNE)
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT MAP NOFORMAT NOGOSTINT NOXREF
NOALC NOANSF NOTERMINAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

PROGRAM PUNCH

```

ISN 0002      INTEGER TITLE(20)
ISN 0003      REAL*8 TT(801),FTT(801)
ISN 0004      REAL*4 T(801),FT(801)
ISN 0005      1 CALL READUP(10,TT,FTT,NTP,TITLE,&10)
ISN 0006      DO 69 I=1,NTP
ISN 0007        T(I) = TT(I)
ISN 0008        69 FTT(I) = FTT(I)
ISN 0009      PUNCH 100,(TITLE(I),I=1,20)
ISN 0010      100 FORMAT(20A4)
ISN 0011      PUNCH 200,NTP
ISN 0012      200 FORMAT(I10)
ISN 0013      PUNCH 300,(T(I),FT(I),I=1,NTP)
ISN 0014      300 FORMAT(3(2E12.4))
ISN 0015      GO TO 1
ISN 0016      10 STOP
ISN 0017      END

```

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APPENDIX C

```
ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE READDP(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE,*)
ISN 0003 REAL*8 X(N),Y(N)
ISN 0004 INTEGER TITLE(20)
ISN 0005 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=10) TITLE
ISN 0006 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) N
ISN 0007 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) X,Y
ISN 0008 RETURN
ISN 0009 11 WRITE(6,420)
ISN 0010 420 FORMAT(//64H **AN ERROR OCCURRED WHEN THE DATA WAS READ FROM THE D
ISN 0011 11SK FILE**)
ISN 0012 RETURN 1
ISN 0013 12 WRITE(6,421)
ISN 0014 421 FORMAT(// 87H **AN END OF FILE WAS ENCOUNTERED IMPROPERLY WHEN THE
ISN 0015 10 DATA WAS READ FROM THE DISK FILE**)
ISN 0016 10 RETURN 1
ISN 0017 END
```

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